

# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF,

"He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingles the sweet with the useful."

PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1853.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

## INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

50¢ per year in advance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed three months; and \$3 at the expiration of the year.

Any person who will obtain six new subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription, \$12, in advance, shall be entitled to the seventh copy gratis.

### ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines, or less,) one insertion \$1 50  
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Administrators' and Executives' names \$2 00  
and their settlements \$2 50

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### Outlines of Mr. Hall's Speech, Delivered at a Mass Meeting in St. Joseph, August 27th, 1853.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was invited a few days ago to say something on this occasion with reference to the Territory of Nebraska. I accepted the invitation because I believe, that it is my duty to do so, and to communicate any information, which will facilitate the settlement of that territory. I shall have rendered the public some service.

The resolutions which have just been read and adopted are excellent. No one can object to them either in the aggregate, or in detail. But what the people chiefly want, is knowledge as to the actual situation of the land in Nebraska, with reference to the rights of our own citizens to settle upon it. My views in regard to that subject I now proceed to state.

By the treaty of 1835 with the Kansas Indians, by the treaty of the same date with the Osages, by treaty of 1833 with the Pawnees, and by treaty of last mentioned year with the Ottos, the United States extinguished the Indian title to the tract of country lying south of the big Platte river, and west of the State of Missouri, extending several hundred miles towards the Rocky Mountains, except a few small areas still occupied by the Osages and Missourians, and a small section of territory lying between the two Nebraskas and extending from the Missouri forty miles into the interior. Since the extinguishment of the Indian title as just mentioned, the United States have re-ceded to certain other Indian tribes various portions of land embraced within the limits I have described, so that at this time, I believe all the land contiguous to the State of Missouri belongs to the Indians. Indeed, the New York Indians have forfeited their right to the land, apart from their border, by agreeing to settle upon it. The last Congress, however, appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of buying out the border tribes so far as practicable. And I have been informed by one of the Indian Agents, that Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will visit this section of the country in the course of next month, in order to negotiate treaties with our border tribes, and to purchase their lands so far as they will sell.

The next enquiry which presents itself is, what part of the lands before-mentioned, which the Indians have been ceded to the border tribes? That question I cannot answer with exactness. But it became my duty last winter to investigate that matter. Accordingly I examined with some care a map, which Mr. Guthrie, the Nebraska representative, procured from the Indian department, on which were marked out the location of the border Indians, and the Indian country generally. And from an inspection of that map, I find that there is one portion of the land in Nebraska which is the border Indians, and separates the border Indians from the wild Indians of the prairie.

The nearest point at which the neutral lands between the Missouri river and the Iowa, lie, is about the middle of the half-breed lands of the Loupas, the Otoes, Omahas, Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, the land extending from the big to the little Nemaha, and reaching from the Missouri ten miles back into the country, so that the land between the Nemaha, ten miles west of the Missouri river belongs to the United States, and is unencumbered by any Indian claims. Immediately south of the half-breed tract, and extending down to the Kinnon land, the Sioux, Lower Sioux, which is about fifteen or twenty miles east on the Missouri river, then comes the Kiesope land extending back from the Missouri some forty miles, and then comes the Delaware land occupying the forks of the Missouri and Kansas, and running up the latter river sixty miles. South of the Kansas are the Shawnees, the Miamis, the land designated for the New York Indians, the 500,000 acre tract of the Cherokees, the Senecas and Shawnees, the Quapaws and some other tribes. And now arises the question, is any of this land in Nebraska subject to settlement? I answer according to the letter of the law, not practically yes. The lands belonging to the border Indians are, of course, not subject to settlement. The United States have solemnly promised those Indians that their lands should not be settled upon, by the white man. The faith of the nation is pledged to that object, and it must be maintained. No one here, I am sure, would violate the national faith himself, nor tolerate its violation by another.

The situation, however, of the territory which intervenes between the border Indians, and the wild Indians is totally different. No one has a right to own any part of the United States element

south of the Rocky mountains and outside of New Mexico. It is true that the Indian intercourse act of 1834, erects the whole of Nebraska Territory into Indian country. But it does more. The first section of that act, and to which I ask your especial attention, is in these words: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territories of Arkansas, and also, that part of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country."

Now, Mr. Chairman, you will perceive that the section of the law published, erects into Indian country all the territory of the United States, as well as west of the Mississippi river, to which the Indian title was not, at that date, extinguished, and which was not then within the limits of any State or Territory of the U.S. Hence, the Minnesota and Iowa were as much Indian territory as Nebraska. Its title was not taken by the act of 1834, as Nebraska's title. That act is in force in Minnesota at this very time. And yet hundreds and thousands of our citizens are settling in that territory. Instead of being driven off, they are encouraged. A government has been created for their protection, and appropriations of money from the Federal Treasury are made every year for their convenience. True, perhaps it is not intended to settle upon the Indian lands in Minnesota, nor would they be permitted to settle upon the lands of Nebraska. But the un-surveyed lands of Minnesota to which the Indian title has been extinguished are settled upon daily, not only without the censure of the government at Washington, but by its privy and consent.

Mr. Chairman, I am astonished to find propositions entertained by some that the settlers of Nebraska will injure the State of Missouri. Are gentlemen forgetful of the history of the U.S.? Did the settlers of America ever injure Europe? Did the settlers of the Mississippi Valley, or the Atlantic seaboard? Did the settlement of Indians injure the Ohio? No, sir, no. The settlement of Nebraska Territory will be a source of benefit to us. It will create business for our works of internal improvements, and thus afford those already projected and lead to the construction of those not yet contemplated. It will reduce the cost of transportation on the Missouri river trade. It will augment our power and commerce, convert our small cities into large cities, our small towns into large towns, build up and sustain manufactures in our midst, and substitute to some extent a home market in lieu of the comparatively remote market we now enjoy. In one word, sir, it will increase the price of our produce, it will increase the price of our lands, and it will increase the general wealth of our people.

Sir, I have enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that if any person, or persons, after the passing of this act, take possession of, or make settlement on any lands ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by a cession from any State to the United States, which lands shall not have been previously sold, ceded, or otherwise disposed of, or the claim to which lands by said person or persons shall not have been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States; or if any person, or persons, shall cause such lands to be occupied, taken possession, or settled; or shall survey, or attempt to survey, or cause to be surveyed, any such lands, or designate any boundaries thereon; by marking trees, or otherwise, until thereto done, authorized by law; such offender or offenders shall forfeit his or their right, title, and interest, to be held in fee simple, or by whatev'er nature or kind the same shall be, or may be to the lands aforesaid, which he or they shall have taken possession of, or settled or caused to be occupied, taken possession of, or settled, or which he or they shall have survey, or attempted to survey, or caused to be surveyed, or the boundaries thereof, he or they shall have designated, or caused to be designated, by marking trees or otherwise. And it shall moreover be lawful for the President of the United States, or the Secretary of War, or the Marshal, in the manner hereinafter directed, and also to take such other measures, and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary and proper to remove from lands ceded, or secured to the United States, or to prevent any person, or persons, from settling upon the un-surveyed lands of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Arkansas, and Florida. It is contrary to law to settle upon the un-surveyed public lands—Every settler upon the lands of the Public Purchase, prior to the 22d of June, 1833 was a trespasser—he was here, contrary to law. But he was driven off; he was run out of the country at the point of the bayonet; but, no, sir, but a pre-emption law was passed to his protection. And thus his illegal settlement was not only legalized, but it was most richly rewarded. He was here, he believed, sir, that while the act of 1837 is not enforced against the settlers in other sections of the country, that it will be enforced against the settlers in Nebraska; and that the latter will be made the victim of executive punishment, whilst the former, are the subjects of legislative care and protection.

Mr. Chairman, when last winter, I was urging the organization of Nebraska upon the attention of Congress, I was met at every step by the objection that no people in that Territory. This was the great argument of our opponents. Without it, they could not have stood a moment. And if a few hundred persons will now settle in that Territory the fate of Nebraska will be fixed. A territorial government will be organized over it next winter, and the advance settlements from the banks of the Missouri will go forth to meet and embrace the reflux settlements from the shores of the Pacific. Yes, sir, a few hundred settlers in Nebraska will do more to secure the object of this movement than all the arguments and all the efforts of friends elsewhere no matter how distinguished and how zealous they may be, than the interest of the coun-

try demands that Nebraska be settled and organized. Justice and law who settle in that Territory, requires the amendment of the pre-emption law, so as to secure homes to those who may settle on un-surveyed lands. They who explore and subdue the wilderness and repair it for habitation, should receive the most favorable notice of Congress. To deny all protection to the first settlers, and to give every security and encouragement to the settlers of a later period, most certainly smacks of wrong not to use a harsher term. Yet such is the effect of our existing pre-emption law. Settlers upon surveyed public lands, are given no protection, and those who settle upon un-surveyed public lands, are given no security.

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Did the settlement of Indians injure the Ohio? No, sir, no. The settlement of Nebraska Territory will be a source of benefit to us.

It will create business for our works of internal improvements, and thus afford those already projected and lead to the construction of those not yet contemplated.

It will reduce the cost of transportation on the Missouri river trade.

It will augment our power and commerce, convert our small cities into large cities, our small towns into large towns, build up and sustain manufactures in our midst, and substitute to some extent a home market in lieu of the comparatively remote market we now enjoy. In one word, sir, it will increase the price of our produce, it will increase the price of our lands, and it will increase the general wealth of our people.

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PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1853.

### AGRICULTURAL.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Hedge Culture, Wells, &c.

Racine, July 16, 1853.

DA. KENNEDY.—Dear Sir:—It was with regret that I passed so rapidly and unconsciously by you at Chicago; but previous engagements, and limited time rendered it necessary. Prof. Baird and myself, in company with Dr. Hoy, have labored hard during the last week in examining all the departments of natural history in this vicinity.—

It is a peculiarly rich and interesting field—rich in specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. I am delighted with the flora of your prairies. Why are not the innumerable and beautiful persons introduced into our gardens in this?

It strikes me that there are many beauties both in Michigan and Wisconsin, in which the variety of Clary would exceed. The ground, and especially the prairies, undressed, undrained, and uncultivated, are the most attractive.

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complaints of nature. The farmer eats hot bread and salt pork, with potatoes as the only vegetables and fruit is a rarer exception than fresh meat in our country bills of fare; while the frying pan is always in the country, and the habits and natural privations, in the towns, often render their better food and more rational cooking but little more appropriate and desirable. The infant is fed on the secretions from still slops, and when older, takes to the product of the still, under some species of malt liquors, (really worse than whisky) to aid digestion, and shorten the road to decrepitude and the grave.

Enquire heedfully, and in town and country, you will find that alcohol and tobacco—naturally distasteful, and so universally in use—were first taken as medicines, or from fashionable imitation. And what we are now driving at, is to show that vegetables and fruits, of the choice old, and delicious new varieties, and their grateful and exhilarating juices, are not only entirely free from danger, but nutritive properties, and especially to those who are not accustomed to them.

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PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our authorized agent at St. Joseph, Mo., and will receive and accept for all Mails due us.

W. S. Swanner, general Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, 2nd Street opposite the Post Office, St. Louis Mo. is the regular Agent for our paper.

### Nebraska.

We have hitherto confined ourselves to the collection and dissemination of information concerning affairs in this Territory, considering our readers competent to judge of themselves; but in looking over our exchanges, we find the question of the settlement of that vast territory—an empire in embryo—the final disposition of the Indians and other matters of interest connected therewith, all narrowed down to a personal question between two men. We cannot predict how the inauspicious taste that leads to such a course, is it little less than an insult offered to the good sense of the people—"Our country's interest?" is our motto. And what are they? The settlement of Nebraska and a just and honorable and final disposition of the Indian. The Government of the United States should exercise a parental solicitude for these Indians. Nebraska is not their home, they have been shamed off by the White Man and compelled to civilian earth and air before him, with its attending sickness, till they are diminishing in numbers and gradually becoming extinct. This is a cruel policy; besides there is little in this extreme frontier life to humanize their natures. The system of annuities is wrong; it will vitiate any community. Experience shows they will no longer depend upon their industry, but upon their annuities. Let the Government guarantee a good farm, and furnish stock and means of husbandry to those who wish to stay and become citizens, and give all their children and youth a good industrial education, in perpetuity. Those who are too wild to bear the responsibilities of citizenship, give them wild lands farther West, and give them not annuities, but an industrial education, so they will be prepared for civilization when it again approaches them. There is no hope for the Indian but to mingle his blood and destiny with the Anglo-Saxon race. We learn that most of the Indians are willing to accept some such arrangement. It is the final for Government to act in the matter. Delay will only thicken difficulties. From what we can learn Mr. MASTRANZI does not meet the case by coming right up to the mark. The Indians dislike diplomacy. It is rather unfortunate, too, that some of the Indian Agents were imported, who know little of Indian character, and whose influence has been exerted rather to prejudice the Indian mind against permitting the whites to settle near them. There were discontent men on this frontier well acquainted with Indian character who would have done this master up in double quick time. We learn Mr. MASTRANZI says the Pioneers have made such a fact that the Indians will ask enormous prices for their land. We dissent from shoving the hardy Pioneers before the public as the authors of all mischief. We command him to correct some of his own family of agents and traders, before he goes abroad. There are shrewd men among the Indians who fully appreciate the value of their lands, and who are able to cope even with the diplomats of Europe. They were ready to treat, and we think it had policy that Mr. MASTRANZI did not stand up to the foulder. The golden opportunity is lost forever—but perhaps he has reasons we know not of, and his action in the premises must affect the entire Indian policy. As to the settlement of the country, the Platte know how to do it.

We cannot see any great injury the settlement of Nebraska will do this State. A great number of men will go there to work, and the Indians will spring up on the waters of the Kansas; another on the head waters of the Platte, Arkansas, Grand, and Del Norte rivers; another at the Salt Lake, which, will travel and commerce to the Pacific State, will link Missouri with thoroughfares for the passing millions. We notice few Railroads in the process of completion through northern Illinois. The rail business did not call for them; they are reaching for iron. How many Railroads would Missouri have running through her, if she is true to her interests, when so many greater States than Iowa are settled year of year? Can it be that the Government will keep for hunting grounds the 50,000 square miles of rich land immediately west of the Indian lands on our borders? Instead of being common hunting grounds, it is made the theatre of robberies and Indian fights. An intelligent Delaware says he hopes the whites will settle out there and protect them from the wild Indians. Fort Riley, at the junction of the Republic and Smoky Hill forks, is of no use but to depile the treasury; five hundred Pioneers settled out there would have been a more effective protection. Who advised the removal from Fort Laramie northward, to the injury of the trade and business of Platte county? We are unwilling to believe that objectives are shown into the way of settling these fine lands west of Missouri, for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of the central route of the Pacific Railroad. No false colors will save the authors from merited vengeance. We had thought that \$50,000 were judiciously appropriated to purchase the Indians' lands and thereby procure the right of way for the Pacific Railroad. We are disappointed; nothing has been done at the proper time; the lands appreciate in value, still, finally, when something is done, the whole burden will be laid on the shoulders of the hardy Pioneer, who must toil and sweat to pay a high price for a little home. Things look gloomy; we hope the fog will blow off soon and show clear sky. Will the Government drive the settler off the United States lands? We wait and see.

The Republicans has a long article showing that "all part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the territory Arkansas, and also that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, shall be taken and deemed to be the Indian country." That "no person shall hunt, trade, trap or feed on Indian lands;" that "it has ever been the policy of the Government to preserve the Indian country unoccupied for hunting grounds;" that "the Indian Agents are authorized" if need be to call on the military to remove all persons found in the Indian country contrary to law." This is certainly startling intelligence to the pioneer. Will the Republicans inform us what far-reaching statements we are led to the adoption of that policy which arrests, fully the progress of American settlements westward?

Several interesting articles from our Correspondents in Nebraska and elsewhere, are unavoidably crowded out this week.

Judge RIGG informs us that Col. BEALE and the President are on very friendly terms. Upon being introduced by the Colonel to the President, he noticed the interchange of very friendly greetings. The Judge says, Col. BEALE has entirely lost sight of self in his efforts to promote the interests of the central route of the Pacific Railroad. His arrival of facts away the masses East, in its favor. But there are powerful combinations against it, that will require a man at the wheel of more than ordinary powers to carry the central route. The President says he will not assume the responsibility of fixing the starting point.

Judge HOLLY of the Savannah *Sentinel*, passed up the river on the steamer *Banner State*, last Sunday evening, on his return from the eastern cities—New York, Washington, &c. He was in fine health, and returned to resume his post as editor of the *Sentinel*. He thinks the chances for the Central Route for the great Pacific Railroad, good; in fact, he says there is but little doubt but it will be the one adopted by Congress. He also thinks a territorial government for Nebraska will be organized this winter.

### Progress of Lieut. Beale.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

C. STEWART, Sept. 4, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I send you two letters just received from Superintendent BEALE and Mr. HARRIS HEAP, giving information of their having reached the Great Colorado or the West, and having a country good for a railway and for settlement all the way out to that river, which they reached in five days after crossing the divide line of the waters—*desert aquarium*—between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in the middle of that Pass, Coo-chah-tope, which Fremont went to end, which Leroux said was there, and which BEALE's party has gone through. It is not merely a Pass, but a valley between two mountains, with a distance of miles of its own, *Salt-wash Valley*, some forty miles long, good for railroads and settlements, and only wanting the hand of man to make it a perfect garden; and this in addition to the valley of San Louis, which connects with it. So that the problem is solved, at least so far as summer travel is concerned, and Fremont has gone out to solve it in winter.

At the crossing of the Grand river fork of the Great Colorado they lost their arms, ammunition and provisions, by the upsetting of a *prague* on the horses; but the wagons were safe, and the men were not hurt. The horses were remarkably civil, and almost each individual came and placed in my hands a package of dried meat, until I had a mile load. This alone made the wagons being slaughtered.—

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# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1853.

**IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN LUCRE  
PIECES!**

**ARTIST'S HOME GAZETTE,  
Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, and one to the  
Agent or Gutter-up of the Club.**

From all sides has come the spontaneous acknowledgement, that the "Home Gazette" has thus far been the PUREST AND BEST PAPER in the country. It is now in the United States, but with this testimony has also the over and over again repeated wish that we would reduce the club prices so low that persons of the most moderate means could, by turning large clubs, procure

**THE HOME GAZETTE FOR \$1.**  
the price of which so many papers can now be obtained. To this desire we have yielded, and so have also reduced the whole range of Club Prices, so that as small a number as four persons, by joining in a club, can get the paper for \$1.25 each.

In issuing a new "Promptus" the publishers can only obtain a sum of money which will cover

T. S. ARTHUR, EDITOR,  
has entire control of the paper, that not a line goes in without his supervision; and that he is, therefore, responsible for every article in it. We desire, however, that the same confidence be given to the members of the Plate County Probate Court for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

183 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

## Parkville Lumber Yard.

**R. W. WOODSELLER,**  
WOULD inform the public that he keeps continually on hand a variety of building material, in the lumber line. Carpenters and builders are respectfully invited to call and give his stock of lumber and building material an examination before purchasing elsewhere. His assortment of sizes is large.

**HOUSE-CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.**  
Having a practical architect himself and having constantly in his employ good journeymen carpenters he is prepared at all times to undertake and complete all jobs in his line in the latest and most fashionable style, and at the lowest prices.

**WASHING MACHINES.**  
He is also manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the latest improved washing machines, which will be sold very low.

183 **Final Settlement.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Adams, deceased, will meet at the next October term of the Plate County Probate Court for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

183 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

## To Rent.

**PRIVATE BUSINESS** compelling me to retire, I now offer for rent my large brick tavern, in main street, in the town of Parkville, it has nine rooms, two halls and a good cellar. Said house will be well adapted for a residence, or for a school, or any other purpose. I will let it and house to good man for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

183 FRANCIS BROWN, Jr.

**To Creditors:**

**ALL** those indebted to me on my late wife's account, &c., will please call and settle with me, will most positively, find their notes or accounts in the hands of the proper officer.

183 R. A. RINGO.

**RINGO & DALE,**  
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

183 PARKVILLE, Mo.

**For Sale.**

**TWO** splendid large wooden houses, two Indian Room's, one York Work Castle, and a good new two horse Waggon. Apply to

183 M. T. SUMMERS.

**100,000 BUSHELS** Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

183 ASPLING & STEVENS.

**BACON HAMS**—A few thousand pounds of good Bacon Ham, for family use or sale by

183 ASPLING & STEVENS.

**YARD, PARK & A. H. B. Y.**

**HAVE** on hand a general assortment of Lumber, Doors, Windows, etc.

Also, received, 100 Bushels Cow Hair, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

We particularly invite the attention of Builders and others to our assortment of Lumber—Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Pine, Spruce, & all kinds of building material. We are continually receiving additions, and intend to keep our assortment full and complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

183 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

183 107 Walton Street, Philadelphia.

## Wheat Wanted.

**WE** are not limited as to quantity, but we want all we can get, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, held over or otherwise.

183 C. BURNES & CO.

C. H. MCCLUNG.

A. H. MCCLUNG.

C. E. MCCLUNG & CO.,  
115 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

Will have received by 1st September their stock of

**FALL AND WINTER,**  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

It will embrace a greater variety and be more commanding and general than they have ever offered in this market. Every article the requirements of the usual trade demand will be supplied.

It will be our constant endeavor to concur in every way to make it the interest of merchants to deal with them. Every article in their stock will be sold as low as can be obtained in the city or delivered from New York or Boston.

It is then our desire to have with responsible merchants, and in such a manner that when once commenced it will continue. They know their success depends solely upon the success of their customers, and it will be their aim to make their intercourse with manufacturers and dealers equally successful. Their first friends who visit St. Louis this fall, a thorough examination of their stock and prices.

183 16 Main Street, Parkville.

**TERMS.**

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Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic \$9.00,  
Natural and Mental Philosophy \$10.00,  
Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric and Algebra \$12.00.

No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

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THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

**AND THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**

**WE** DO NOT wish to hem in the people with the old talk of selling goods for less prices than they can be manufactured for, yet we do not wish to be the means of the monopoly of the Plate, this fact is that we purchase our goods in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and can make it to the advantage of any one wishing to purchase to give us a call. All we ask is a fair trial of our goods, and we will always give you the best price for your goods, and giving them to us, we will always have on hand a large and well selected stock of the more fashionable dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, tin ware, groceries, hardware, etc., etc.

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